## HAYDEN AND ARSENIC.

Trying to Edify a Jury by Means of a Microscope.

LEGAL TILTING.

Mary Stannard's Assassination Slightly Touched Upon.

The Hayden trial was resumed this morning. The estimony in the early part of the day was a rather uninteresting mass of figures regarding distances, &c., in the locality of the murder. This afternoon the testimony again turned toward the arsenic fee ture of the case, and quite an interesting discussion grew out of the proposition that the jury examine roscopically samples of the most notable arsenics in the case. The cross-examination of Sylvanus Butler, a civil engineer, who surveyed the locality of the murder, was continued all the morning session. His map was exhibited, suspended against the wall, and in explaining it Mr. Butler used a long pointer. He described the Hayden house as a white painted building, with an L on the south side. Witness also described at considerable length the several places from which Hayden could have been seen from the house on going to or re-turning from the wood lot on the day of the tragedy. At this wood lot, when the survey was made, about three weeks subsequent to the murder, there were several piles of wood, and several spots from which piles appear to have been removed. HAYDEN'S MOVEMENTS.

Hayden claims to have been engaged in this work at the hour of the murder. An important admission was obtained that Hayden, to cross the country from the wood lot to the Big Rock, where Mary Stannard was killed, would have to cross an open space visible both of which were in commanding positions on elevated ground. Crossing this open space he would reach a much travelled road, and crossing this would pass through a piece of woods, would cross another road and there plunge into other ods and follow a footpath to Big Rock. Hence this route offered three chances of being observed. cross but one road, but Hayden would pass through the cornfield on his own premises and would have to discovered a partly dried brook, with only occasional pools of standing water. This was of interest as showing that water could have been obtained near at hand to be used by the girl to assist her in swallowing the fatal dose of arsenic. The nearest brook flowing constantly was several hundred feet to the northward. Hayden, at the request of his counsel, now stepped forward and, watched by the audience with rapt attention, pointed out the route he took on the afternoon of the tragedy. It was a shorter route, following the road but a little distance and then following cross paths through the fields and woods. In his testimony at the preliminary examination Hayden testified that he went to the wood lot on the afternoon of the murder to throw out some wood from a wet place on to dry ground, where a wagon could reach it. On redirect examination to-day Mr. Butler stated positively that, while wood appeared to have been moved, there was no place in the wood lot where a wagon could not easily go. Mr. Butler further testified that there was a way by paths from the wood lot, passing Burr's barn, to the Big Rock, the distance between the last two points named being 3,416 feet. Much of this distance could be traversed wholly out of sight of the houses, and in passing one of the roads, on which his own house was situated, Hayden would have been concealed from sight by a slight turn of the road. The topography of the wooded tract immediately surrounding the place where the body of the murdered girl was found was described with great particularity.

Whille THE BODY WAS FOUND.

It was also shown by this witness that the body of the murdered girl was found lying on sloping ground. The object of this evidence was to prepare against a possible claim that the murder might have been done elsewhere and the body placed where found, and any further possible claim or deduction based upon the direction and distance in which the blood from the ghastly throat wound flowed. Another showing was made that a person at the spring, where the meeting between Hayden and the girl is alleged to have been arranged, was not visible from the lower win showing that water could have been obtained near at hand to be used by the girl to assist her in swal-

during 1878 he bought no other lots, although he occasionally bought goods from or exchanged them with neighboring druggists. Mr. McKee was extremely careful about this evidence, occasionally hesitating for a full minute or more, with his head resting upon his hand, in the conventional stage attitude of profound thought. The cross-examination developed no new facts.

MICHOSCOPICAL STUDIES SUGGESTED.

Mr. Waller, for the State, then remarked that the prosecution, pursuant to a suggestion to that effect made last week, was now prepared to bring in a microscope and exhibit to the jurymen the microscopic slides of specimens of the notable arsenics in the case. The proposition was to exhibit from three to five slides to each juryman, the State first conducting the exhibition and the defence to do so afterward.

Pending the preparation of the apparatus a recess was taken and Professor Brewer, of Yale College, came into the court room bearing a medium sized mahogany box, studded with brass screws, containing the microscope and a smaller box, containing the microscope and a smaller box, containing drawers of microscope slides. The instrument was set upon the table and arranged to magnify 200 diameters. Esside it sat a lamp, whose rays, by a system of reflecting glasses, were concentrated on the underside of the glass microscopic slide. The observer looked from above, through two tubes, joined at an angle of about twenty degress. At the request of Judge Harrison specimens were selected as follows:—"Colgrove" arsenic, purchased at the store where Hayden bought his arsenic; "McKee" spenic, from the dealer who wholesaied to this store; "stomach" arsenic, taken from the stomach of the murdered girl; "barn" arsenic found in Hayden's barn, which he claims is the lot he bought, but which the State holds to be fraudulent.

A LEGAL POINT.

The gounsel for the defence, after close consultation during the recess.

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A LEGAL POINT.

The gounsel for the defence, after close consultation diring the recess, entered their protest against the experiment. Mr. Watrons said that while there was no desire to withhold anything from the jury the defence must object, on the ground that the results obtained by inexperienced jurymen could not be as perfect as those obtained by experienced microscopists. Mr. Watrons believed that the jury would be no further enlightened, and in conclusion claimed that if this testimony of the eye went in the expert testimony which has been taken must be ihrown out, for expert testimony is not admissable when evidence of the eye is attainable.

Mr. Waller replied that the State would use every possible means to detect the inurderer of poor Mary Stannard, and in this work the people of the State would countenance them. "The prosecution believes it has good grounds for claiming that the finding of arsenic in Hayden's barn is merely a fabricated defence. We have endeavored to prove so by our expert testimony, but the defence has pursued a course in return which compels us to go further. Our experts told what the microscope revealed. The defence took arsenic and passed it around before the unaided eyes of the jurymen, and when we talked of microscopes they produced a pocket microscope magnifying but twelve diameters—a pocket plaything! With this instrument of Professor Brewer, of 200 diameters, the jurymen can convince themselves whether our experts saw what they say they did. This is admissible testimony, and we claim the benefit of it."

Mr. Jones, for the defence, urged that the exhibition would consume many hours, and that more real good would be accomplished in the case by other kinds of testimony; for instance such as taking the jury or magnifying plays. The jury go to Rockland we can arrange it; and, as to the stereopticon, we have discussed a s

through the microscope to the jury as proof of the powers of the instrument, and that the experts were enabled by it to detect the differences they had testified to. If the defence accepts this to-morrow the State will go no further with the exhibition, but if not the State will insist upon its full rights and show dozens of slides (representing the "McKec," "Coigrovo," "stomach" and "barn" arsenies), regardless of the time which may be consumed.

TRIED FOR WIFE MURDER.

JOHN M'AULIFFE TRIED FOR THE ALLEGED KILLING OF HIS WIFE DURING A QUARREL-TESTIMONY OF THEIR LITTLE SON-SAD SPEC-TACLE FOR A CHILD.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 5, 1879. The trial of John McAuliffe for the murder of Mary McAuliffe, his wife, in February last, was begun this morning before Judges Culver and Loomis. It will be remembered that the unfortunate woman was found on Sunday afternoon, February 2, lying incensible in a pool of blood in her bedroom, with a deep cut above her left temple, which had bled profusely and from which the blood was still flowing. When the police officers reached the house they found the victim was still alive, but died a few minutes afterward. The family living on the floor above heard quarrelsome words between Mrs. McAuliffe and her husband about noon which lasted some little time. The noise ceased and they thought nothing more about it until about four o'clock, when McAuliffe's son, aged about ten years, came up and asked them to go to his mother's assistance. In answer to their questions the woman said her hus-band gave her a blow and she had lain there ever since. They at once sent word to the police station and soon after the officers arrived at the scene of the tragedy. The husband came in from a neighboring saloon and was ar-rested. When told that he had killed his wife he said he didn't "care a damn," he was glad if he had, and would willingly spend the money necessary to bury her. Subsequently, however, he denied having struck his wife, and said that she must have got hurt by talling out of bed. A caseknife was found in the room, and it is supposed that this was used by McAuliffe, as the blade was found to exactly fit the wound found on the unfortunate woman. McAuliffe and his family occupied two small rooms, which were rather dingy

the unfortunate woman. McAuliffe and his family occupied two small rooms, which were rather dingy and scantily furnished, and both he and his wife were given to drink and quarrelled quite frequently. The next morning the prisoner said he was married to the deceased about twenty years ago; he had three children—two girls and a boy—one of the former being in the Girls' industrial School at the time. He said he had no fault to find with his wife except that she would drink. He said he did not remember much about the affair, but denied striking his wife. He admitted, however, that they had frequently quarrelled, and that he had given her a black eye a short time previous. This, he said, was nothing.

M'AULIPFE'S CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS.

He denied having made the statement that he was glad that she was dead. He said he carned \$9 a week, and ciaimed that she drank it all up. He said his wife fell out of bed with a portion of the bedelothes about her, and he thought she must nave cut her head on a trunk which was standing near the bed, he did not go near her, but thought he might as well let her slone, as she might fall out again if he put her back in bed. He said she had been drinking and was so intoxicated that she could not take care of herself. He said he was glad she was dead on secount of her excessive drinking. He admitted buying a quart of whiskey and said they drank it together that day, assisted by a man named Riley, who came in. He claims that he did not know that she was hurt when she was lying on the floor, but thought she must be, as he saw the blood. He seemed quite cool and calm while telling his story, and manifested not the slightest trace of agitation or excitement. At the hearing before the Coroner the little son of the accused testified that his father was drunk on, the day that his mother was killed; he said he went into the room where his mother lay and asked her who hit her; he said he could hardly understand what she said, but thought she said, "Papa did it." The neighbors testified that McA

the body to be quite free from blood; he also found bruises on the arms and hips; the wound on the head was seven-eighths of an inch long and was one and a half inches from the outer line of the left eyeld on the left side; it was a clean cut, and had the appearance of being made with a pliable, round pointed instrument; he said he was shown an ordinary case knife at the time he made the postmortem, which he thought to be an instrument likely to cause such a wound; he was of the opinion that the wound of itself was hardly sufficient to cause death from hemorrhage in a person of ordinary health; he should say that owing to the condition in which he found the deceased in the postmortem that the loss of blood from the wound was the immediate cause of her death.

Cross-examined he said any of the ulcers which were found in the intestines would cause death when perforation tous place; there was no rule as to the time a person would live after perforation had taken place; he had known cases where a person had lived thirty hours after; he thought this case a remarkable one; was surprised that the deceased had lived as long as she had, as he thought the ulceration in this case was of long standing, and accounted in a great degree for the absence of blood in the system; he said the hemorrhage of the wound on the head could have been stopped at the time by very simple means.

IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF MIS. M'AULIPFE'S DEATH.

Officer Arnold was next called to identify the clothing of the deceased and the bedding taken from the room in which she was found, all of which were saturated with blood.

The articles being identified by the officer were examined by Dr. Hubbard relative to the amount of blood which came from the wound on the deceased. He said, taking into consideration the facts of the amount as shown on the clothes and the amount as stated being found upon the floor he should say there was no doubt that the hemorrhage was the immediate cause of the death of the victim.

Cross-examined, he said, looking at the case from

death of the victim.

Cross-examined, he said, looking at the case from a hypothetical view she came to her death from the injuries she received; he said it was possible for a person to fall with a knife in the hand and have inflicted a similar wound, but in that case, he said, the knife would be found in the hand or near the beard.

Dr. L. A. Shattuck was recalled and asked what he

best.

Dr. L. A. Shattuck was recalled and asked what he meant by the expression he used in the morning by finding Mrs. Meaulifie in a state of coma. He replied:—"I meant in a state of insensibility, this being caused by a great loss of blood."

Dr. J. R. Cumming testified:—There was nothing revealed in the post-mortem examination that the deceased came to her death in any other cause than hemorrhage from the wound in the head.

John McAuliffe, Jr., the nine-year-old son of the prisoner, was next called, and after being questioned at some length as to his knowledge of an oath, said that when he went out his mother was fixing the stove pipe with a table knife; his mother was in the bedroom, and his father told him to go in and see her; he found her bleeding at the head; he put a wet cloth on the wound and went up stairs after Mrs. Baker and then went after the doctor; his father then went out, and the next he saw of him was at the police station; he asked me if my mother was dead; I told him that she was; he said his father said no more to him about her; he could not tell what time it was in the atternoon when he came in from playing. The witness was very much affected and cried at intervals during his testimony.

The Court adjourned till nine o'clock Thursday morning. The evidence will probably be all in tomorrow, and the case given to the jury on Friday.

RIDDLE HELD FOR TRIAL.

CLOSING OF THE PRELIMINARY HEARING-HOW THE ACCUSED SELECTED HIS PRESENT WIFE-SUMMING UP BY COUNSEL-AN INDICTMENT FORESHADOWED.

Nonwich, Conn., Nov. 5, 1879. The remaining portion of Mrs. Abbie J. Riddle's body was exhumed a second time yesterday at noon, The remaining portion of Mrs. Abbie J. Riddle's body was exhumed a second time yesterday at noon, when Professor Brower said to hours. But nothing is equal to the ope, for with a stereopticon some particles edistinct and others obscure.

The remaining portion of Mrs. Abbie J. Riddle's body was exhumed a second time yesterday at noon, when Professor Johnson and his assistant, aided by Drs. Paddock and Bailey, of this city, removed the bladder, which was in a good state of preservation; also there obscure. It is the professor Johnson and his assistant, aided by Drs. Paddock and Bailey, of this city, removed the bladder, which was in a good state of preservation; also the left arm, the hand of which was still encased in a yellow stained white kid giove; the right earlier than usual, to permit of a consultation to economize time. It is the professor Johnson and his assistant, aided by Thomas Condon in front body was exhumed a second time yesterday at noon, when Professor Johnson and his assistant, aided by Thomas Condon in front body was exhumed a second time yesterday at noon, when Professor Johnson and his assistant, aided by Thomas Condon in front body was exhumed a second time yesterday at noon, when Professor Johnson and his assistant, aided by Thomas Condon in front body was exhumed a second time yesterday at noon, when Professor Johnson and his assistant, aided by Thomas Condon in front both key like the year of Kreop's Hotel, on the corner of Spring and Elyzabeth streets, on Tuesday, and ascertained that Elizabeth streets, on Tuesday, and ascertained that Elizabeth streets, on Tuesday, and ascertained that the body extends by Elizabeth streets, on Tuesday, and ascertained that Elizabeth streets, on Tuesday, and the Elizabeth streets, on Tu

bone. These portions were placed in large glass jars with glass stoppers, fastened with rubber, and taken to Professor Johnson's study in New Haven taken to Professor Johnson's study in New Haven for analysis. The prosecution seem to be anxious to show beyond all doubt that such quantities of arsenic permeate the whole body of the dead woman as to completely upset the theory that she was poisoned by taking medicines which, according to the scientific evidence already given in the case, would leave only the very slightest traces of poison. The City Court did not convene until ten o'clock.

The court room was filled, however, before nine o'clock by the usual crowd of loungers, the bitter cold weather serving apparently to swell the audi-

room at half-past nine and the prosecution a few minutes later. Riddle was accompanied by his son. On the opposite side of the bar sat Mrs. Foster and her husband and the aged mother of the deceased

Michael Sheedy, the first witness, testified that two years before he had been in the employ of Riddle in the cord factory on Otis street for seven or eight months; Nellie Driscoli, Riddle's present wife, worked in the establishment as a "spooler;" I was kept from work some time by injuring one of my fingers, and when I returned to the mill the Driscoll Cliff street; this was in the fall of 1877; remember that Riddle used to talk to her more than to the rest managed wholly by young Riddle, the father several times gave me a basket containing balls of cord in paper boxes, together with labels, and told me to carry it to Neilie Driscoll's house; the basket was always covered with a piece of sacking; I was also sent after the boxes of cord; young Riddle never, to my knowledge, overheard the directions given by the father to me on those occasions. [Riddle, at this point, for the first time in the trial, drew out a canacious memorandum book and began to take notes.] Witness continued:—The labels spoken of were to be pasted on the boxes of cord, and the work could be done by any one, even an unskilled person; Riddle never gave me any verbal message for the Driscoll girl, nor did he ever send me at night.

In the brief cross-examination by Mr. Wait the witness testified that he often delivered the basket to other members of the Driscoll family, and that so far as he knew the work of pasting the labels was done by all of them; Riddle never sent noises by him.

Joel M. Foster, brother-in-law of the deceased woman, was next presented by the State, and testified that the remains in the coffin which were exhumed in Yantic Gemetery on the 24 day of October were those of Mrs. Abbie J. Riddle.

The State hore rested their case, and almost immediately Mr. Wait said, "We rest." It was now ten minutes past ten o'clock. paper boxes, together with labels, and told me

metally formulated, and the last and the last of the last process of the country of the last process of th

Mr. Wait followed the Prosecuting Attorney in a strong argument of an hour's duration. The deceased woman, he maintained, had been an invalid for years and eapecially troubled with a stomuch weakness. The quantity of arsenie found in her body physicians agree can be taken with impunity. Medical authorities say bismuth is impure from presence of arsenie. The symptoms claimed to be evidence of arsenical poisoning might arise from cholera morbus or trom any disease involving derangement of the bowels. In the Eastern Point affair Mr. Wait said Riddle would not have attempted to have poisoned the wine flask. It was too public a place. If he removed the Driscoll girl from the mill that he might meet her privately for the indulgence of illucit love why did he send the little boy with the baskets of cord? These would both have made an occasion and an apology for his (Riddle's) visits. No one ever saw him with her before his wife's death. He always had treated his wife's mother kindly, and his conduct toward his wire was such that she, on her death bed, wished her mother to always live with him.

After Mr. Wait had dwelt at length upon those several points in the case he sat down, and Judge Keilogg said that the circumstances of the case were such that he felt justified in holding William E. Riddle for the poisoning of his late wife unit the next term of the Superior Court. The unexplained facts in the case rendered the duty of the Court plain. Riddle was immediately taken to jail.

Attorney Ripley said to-night that Riddle's case would come before the Grand Jury at the present term of the Superior Court, and they would probably he found as soon as State Attorney Waller finished with the Hayden trial.

Mr. John T. Wait, of the defence, was interviewed and said that without doubt the case would come up carly in January. He should be ready to proceed shortly after his return from Congress at Christmas. It is regarded as strange that the State did not put the negro Williams on the witness stand to-day, as he was the one wh

THE CAMDEN MURDERER.

GRAHAM SILENTLY AWAITING THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1879. There have been rumors for several days of a decision in the case of Thomas Graham, the accompilee of Hunter in the murder of John W. Armstrong. The Grand Jury yesterday returned three among the list. Before discharging the jurors Judge Woodhull's attention was directed to Graham's case, but he declined to consider it and stated that the matter was in the hands of a higher court. The future course to be pursued with Graham will be decided upon at the present session of the Supreme

In hopes that something could be learned re-In hopes that something could be learned re-garding the prisoner's expectations your corre-spondent to-day visited the Camdon Jail. The wardens knew nothing, and one of them, whom your correspondent asked to procure him an inter-view with Graham, returned the emphatic answer, "I've got postive orders; Graham don't want to see no reporters nohow, and don't you forget it." Ap-plication to another official was equally unsucess-tul.

THE LYNCH HOMICIDE.

Deputy Coroner MacWhinnio yesterday made a post-mortem examination of the body of John Lynch, who was killed by Thomas Condon in front

## THE COURTS.

Amenities of Thirty Years' Conjugal Life.

A MIXED CASE.

About two years ago Mrs. Patience M. Gardner

The Pleasantries of Tenement House Life.

brought in the Supreme Court a suit for limited divorce against her husband, James Gardner, the basis of the suit being slieged cruel treatment. The parties were married on November 8, 1849. The Judge Van Brunt, holding Supreme Court, Special Term. Mrs. Gardner declares in her complaint that her husband was in the habit of ill treating her for many years, and she also charges that he obtained the bulk of his estate from moneys extorted from her by threats and undue influence, and she asked a separate maintenance from the estate. The plainand was neatly dressed, was the principal witness yesterday, and gave her testimony in a very straightforward manner. In her testimony she stated that her husband, in addition to treating her with uniform brutality, besides accusing her of unfaithful-ness to him, furnished her with no wearing apparel during all the years they lived together. She specified some acts of his brutality, stating that in January, 1877, he thrust his fist in her face, applied to her in the presence of others most opprobrious epithets and altogether acted with such v.olence that it was supposed he was insane. She stated fur-ther that he told her on this occasion that he was going to hell as fast as he could, but he would send going to hell as fast as he could, but he would send her there first. She said further that frequently after he came home he would be in such a violent rage that she had to have the servants watch in the hall, fearing that he might commit violence upon her. In the course of other testimony she stated that he forbid her going to church, prevented her friends calling upon her, pasted on the fences and the street a printed statement promising developments in regard to a weak-minded woman, and that sho was the woman referred to. He kept a vicious dog to annoy her and visitors; that when she asked him for money he would say to her, with an oath, "I will fix you one of these days;" that by means of threats he got hold of her separate estate, given her by an aunt; that in the same manner, and pointing at her a revolver, he compelled her to satisfy an \$11,000 mortgage and accept a mortgage for a like sum payable without interest six months after his death; that two months before bringing the present suit he excluded her from his sleeping room; that he never gave her a present until the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, when he presented her with a watch case which cost him \$1; that afterward he did give her \$100 to buy a pair of diamond earrings, which sum being insufficient she told him she would buy them and give him credit for the money on what he owed her; that her aunt, Mrs. Hannah Hancock, clothed and fed them for eighteen years, and that after her aunt's death she supported herself and paid for his clothes. She stated turther that real estate in Brooklyn, conveyed to him in trust for her, he had conveyed to himself and afterward conveyed to his sister, and that he now owns houses worth about \$\$5,000, but has conveyed to him in trust for her, he had conveyed to himself and afterward conveyed to his sister, and that he now owns houses worth about \$\$5,000, but has conveyed to him in trust for her, he had conveyed to himself and afterward conveyed to his sister, and that he now owns houses worth about \$\$5, her there first. She said further that frequently

no use to him and he gave Meier three three and one two-cent stamp for eleven cents. The complainant testified to the fact of having bought the stamps, and, though he had a quantity of change in his pocket, he atterward offered one of the stamps at a news store in payment for a paper. He was then told that they were bed and he had the prisoner arrested. Meier said that he arrived last week from St. Louis and was looking for something to do. The defence will be made at the next examination. It is said that evidence will then be given by a man named Schneider that the complaint was made for the purpose of obtaining witness fees and that there is no foundation for the complaint. Schneider said yesterday that Meier came to him and said that this would be a good way for three or four of them to make \$2 a day as witnesses.

TENEMENT HOUSE PLEASANTRIES. The first day of the November Term of the Court of General Sessions was ushered in yesterday with saul! with lutent to kill Margaret McReynolds. The complainant and defendant resided in adjoining houses on the corner of avenue C and Fitteenth street, and the evidence adduced on the trial was very conflicting. Mrs. McReynolds deposed that without any justification the prisoner entered her room, threatened to kill her, and, suiting the action to the word, cut her in the face. Her mother corroborated her story and Police Officer O'Neill testified that on causing Johnson's arrest the accused was about to strike him with a huge sledge hammer, and admitted the perpetration of the offence. Before cross-examining the complainant Mr. A. H. Hummel, the prisoner's counsel, requested that she remove the bandage which enveloped her head. This being done, there was only a slight wound to be seen. For the detence a number of witnesses were called, who proved that the row originated through Mrs. McReynolds making a charge of undue intimacy with a respectable lady against Johnson, and that when he remonstrated with her she seized a far to strike the prisoner, and that in the seculie which ensued she cut herself. Mr. Hummel also proved his client's previous good character. A verdict of "not guilty" was found, and Johnson was thereupon discharged. and the evidence adduced on the trial was very con-

of a fellow workman, Henry Day, on the 24th of last September, and as alleged stole \$62 and a silver General Sessions, and the jury found him guilty. Judge Cowing sentenced him to three years in State

In the Surrogate's Court there was commenced yesterday the contest over the will of the late John yesterday the contest over the will of the late John B. Jantzen, a wealthy butener. The deceased by his will left all his estate to his brother Joseph, his partner in business, and the will is contested by the decedent's sisters on the ground of undue influence and testamentary incapacity. One of the peculiar features of the case is the fact that the brothers owned everything in common, having a common purse, and even their clothes were held in the same way. The subscribing witnesses were examined yesterday.

erday.
In the Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, before In the Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Donohue, a motion was made by Mr. Alfred Steckler to vacate an order of arrest against Edward F. Watson, at the suit of the firm of Bastine & McKeever. The order of arrest was issued against Watson for the alleged wrongful conversion of \$500 which the plaintiffs claimed he had received from their customers and faited to account for. Mr. Steckler argued that the affidavits upon which the order of arrest was based were entirely insufficient to warrant his client's further imprisonment. On the other hand, Mr. J. A. Blanchard, for the plaintiffs, claimed that the papers showed a clear case of conversion. Judge Donohue took the papers, and reserved his decision.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY. COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAI.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Lawrence.—Nos. 7, 21, 44, 47, 56, 56, 68, 69, 99, 104, 105,
107, 110, 112, 121, 125, 126, 127, 134, 160, 163, 169, 175,
176, 177, 179, 188, 192, 192, 198, 199, 202, 263, 204, 295,
Assessment cases—Nos. 280, 282, 234, 289, 290, 297,
298, 319, 326, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332,
SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TRIM.—Will meet today at half-past ten A. M.
SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TRIM—Held by Judge
Van Brunt,—Demurrers—Nos. 35, 33, 43. Law and

fact—Nos. 275. 291, 145, 125, 202, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 304, 303, 306, 307, 305, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 313, 316, 317, -CLUMPT — Part I.—Adjourned sine of the second state of

and battery; Same vs. Howell D. Calhane, misde-meanor.

UNIFED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Held by Judge Choate,—J. Grady vs. Bark E. Albro; J. T. Jansenn vs. J. L. Tucker et al.; J. T. Jansenn vs. Butler et al.; O. Cronch vs. Bradford Lock Works; A. P. Schwart vs. Bradford Lock Works; T. E. Bishop vs. Steamtug Blue Bounet; J. H. Starin vs. Steamtug A. P. Haleott; .J. Collins vs. J. Scully et al.; W. A. Deuel vs. Steam-boat Niagara; George Matol vs. Steamtug A. B. Pros-ton.

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OVERWORKED TEACHERS.

Among the female teachers in the public schools, there is much complaint of unnecessary overwork demanded of them by principals of some of the schools. It is charged that many of the young ladies, after the labors in the schoolroom are ended, are compelled to occupy their evening hours, when they require rest and relaxation, in writing up forty-five or fifty diaries, which have each to be marked in nine or ten separate places, according to the number of studies in the class. Many of the principals, it is said, are satisfied if their assistants serve diaries to the delinquents in the class only. The number of these, it is said, seldom exceed ten or fifteen in number daily.

ATTACHMENT OF A BRITISH BARK.

The first attachment under the recent act of Congress, in regard to the health certificate of vessels arriving at this port, was made yesterday by the United States authorities. The law, which was passed in June last, requires the captain of each ressel to obtain a certificate, giving the sanitary hisvessel to obtain a certificate, giving the sanitary history of the vessel from the United States Consul or some medical officer appointed for that purpose, before leaving any foreign port for the United States, The British bark Sherrywore arrived here about the 20th of last month from Havana, without this certificate, leaving at a time when that port was infected. A penalty not exceeding \$1,000 is attached for failure to carry out its requirements, and suit was brought yesterday by the government to receive this amount. An attachment was issued by Judge Choate, in the United States District Court, and the vessel was seized in the afternoon at the wharf at the foot of South Fifth street, Williamsburg. She is said to be owned by William Swan, No. 66 South street, New York.

REAL ESTATE.

The following sales took place yesterday at the Merchants' Exchange:-

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

ENGAGED. METZGER-DOBLIN.-BERNARD METZGER to EVA

MARRIED.

SCHWEITZER—HART.—On Tuesday, November 4, by the Rev. Dr. Gottheil, Jacon Schweitzer, of San Francisco, Cal., to Dona Hantr, of Plermont, N. Y. San Francisco papers please copy. VALK—WKYMAN.—On Wednesday, November 5, at Stonehurst, Biverdale, by the Rev. Dr. Porter,

fact—Nos. 275. 291, 145, 125, 262, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 304, 305, 305, 305, 305, 300, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317,

DURYEA.—At Flushing, L. I., CLARA N., widow of the late Whitehead Dury es, in the 75th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 7th inst., at twe P. M., from her late residence in Franklin place. Ennlonn.—The funeral of the Rev. Dr. David Enneon.—The funeral of the Rev. Dr. David Enneon.—The funeral of the Rev. Dr. David Enneon will take place at the Temple Beth-El, corner Lexington av. and 63d st., on Thursday, November 6, at nine A. M. No flowers.

Temple Bern-El, Lexington av. and 63d st.—The members of this congregation and the ministers, readers, officers and members of sister congregations, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service of the late Rev. Dr. David Efshorn, at the temple, on Thursday, the 5th inst., at nine o'clock A. M.

D. KOH NS, Secretary.

Herman Benevolent and Omehan Askilum Society.—The members of the Board of Trustees are respectfully requested to meet at Mount Sinai Hospital, at half-past eight o'clock A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Rev. Dr. Einhorn in a body.

Finckenhaus.—Suddenly, on Monday, November 3, Emma, wife of Charles C. Frickenhaus, in the 56th year of her age.

Funeral service at her late residence, 329 Degraw st., Brocklyn, on Friday at two o'clock.

Forsyth.—At Kingston, N. Y., November 5, Mrs. Mary Bruys Forsyth, in the 64th year of her age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral service, at her late residence, on Friday afternoon, 7th inst., at two o'clock, without further notice.

Ginson.—At two A. M., November 5, of membranous croup, James Staten, son of James, Jr., and Fannie Stevens Gibson, aged 5 years, 9 months and 10 days.

Funeral at residence of his parents, 117 West 123d.

days.

The funeral will take place from her parents' residence, 363 3d av., on Friday, November 7, at one P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

McDonrid,—In Brooklyn, November 5, Bridger McDonrid, after a painful illness.

Funeral froin her late residence, 52 5th av., thence to St. Augustine's Church, on Friday, November 7, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Friends please attend without further notice. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

O'BRIEN.—November 4, PATRICK O'BRIEN, aged 73, Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 410 West 56th st., on Thursday, November 6, at two o'clock P. M.

PRICE.—On Monday, November 3, 1879, at forty minutes past seven A. M., of diphtheria, Helen Josephing, only surviving child of Joseph and Emma Nicol Price, aged 7 years, 9 months and 5 days.

minutes past seven A. M., of diphtheria, HELEN JOSEPHNE, only surviving child of Joseph and Emma Nicol Price, aged 7 years, 9 months and 5 days.

Funeral private, from her late residence, 96 Classon av., Brooklyn.

RELLIY.—On Wednesday, November 5, Rose Chrustinsal, youngest daughter of Bryan and Catharine T. Reilly, aged 10 months and 11 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, 73 Monroe st., on Friday, 7th inst., at half-past one P. M.

RYERL—November 4, WILLIE A., aged 2 years and 4 months, only son of W. A. and E. H. Ryer.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, corner of Vansicklen and Baltic avs., East New York, on Friday, November 7, at one o'clock.

SCHEIDER.—On Wednesday, November 5, Moses SCHEIDER, in the 75th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the tuneral, on Friday, the 7th lost, at nine A. M., from his late residence, 521 East 117th st.

SCHWARZ.—On Tuesday, November 4, Louis SCHWARZ.—On Tuesday, November 4, Louis SCHWARZ, aged 47.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, 435 East 124th st., Thursday, one o'clock P. M.

THIRLWALL.—Suddenly, on November 4. WILLIAM JAMES THIRLWALL, aged 37 years, late Trinity Church, on Thursday, November 6, at half-past one P. M.

PURITAN LODGE, 339, F. AND A. M.—Berthern—You are hereby summoned to attend a special communication of Puritan Lodge, No. 339, F. and A. M., to be held in Clinton Rooms, Masconic Temple, on Thursday, November 6, at half-past one P. M.

PURITAN LODGE, 339, F. AND A. M.—Berthern—You are hereby summoned to attend a special communication of Puritan Lodge, No. 339, F. and A. M., to be held in Clinton Rooms, Masconic Temple, on Thursday, November 6, at half-past one P. M.

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WILLIAM H. NAETHING, Master.

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VIDETO.—On Wednesday, the 5th inst., MATILDA
VIDETO, widow of the late Robert Videto.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late
residence, 158 Eldridge st., on Friday, November 7,
at two o'clock.

WELSH.—On Wednesday, November 5, MAROARET,
wife of James Welsh, aged 35 years.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence,
415 Cumberland st., Brooklyn, Friday, at nine A. M.,
to St. Joseph's Church, Pacific st., Vanderbilt av.;
after requirem mass to Calvary Cemetery. Relatives
and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

WHITCOME.—Suddenly, on Monday, November 3,
1879, HATTIE R., second daughter of J. H. and Sarah
C. Whitcomb.

1879, HATTIE R., second daugner of v. H. and catalog. Whiteomb.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, 23 West 50th st., on Thursday, at two P. M. Remains taken to Buffalo for interment.

WHITNEY,—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, November 5, EDVAND A. WHITNEY, aged 20 years.

Funeral from the residence of his mother, 21 Brovoort place, Friday, November 7, at two o'clock.

Friends are requested not to send flowers.

WOOD,—November 4, 1879, CHARLES L. WOOD, aged 45.

aged 45.
Funeral services at Primitive Church, Nassau av.,
Greenpoint, Sunday, November 9, at two P. M.
WOLLNER.—On Wednesday morning at five o'clock,
WILLIAM WOLLNER, aged 30 years.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to
attend the funeral, from his late residence, 230 East
53d st., on Thursday, November 6, at ten A. M.